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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION**

CHASOM BROWN, WILLIAM BYATT,  
JEREMY DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER  
CASTILLO, and MONIQUE TRUJILLO,  
individually and on behalf of all similarly  
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,  
Defendant.

Case No. 4:20-cv-03664-YGR-SVK

**GOOGLE LLC'S ADMINISTRATIVE  
MOTION TO SEAL PORTIONS OF  
GOOGLE LLC'S SUPPLEMENT TO  
ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION  
UPDATING THE COURT ON ITS  
PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTATION  
EFFORTS AND SEEKING RELIEF FROM  
THE JULY 30 DEADLINE IMPOSED BY  
THE JULY 15, 2022 PRESERVATION  
ORDER (DKT. 630)**

Referral: Hon. Susan van Keulen, USMJ

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 7-11 and 79-5, Defendant Google LLC (“Google”) respectfully seeks to seal the following portions of Google LLC’s Supplement to Administrative Motion Updating the Court on its Preservation Implementation Efforts and Seeking Relief from the July 30 Deadline Imposed by the July 15, 2022 Preservation Order (Dkt. 630) (“Supplement”), which contain Google’s confidential and proprietary information, including details related to Google’s internal projects, data signals, and logs, and their proprietary functionalities. This information is highly confidential and should be protected.

This Administrative Motion pertains to the following information contained in the Supplement:

Documents Sought to Be Sealed	Portions to be Filed Under Seal	Party Claiming Confidentiality
Google LLC’s Supplement to Administrative Motion Updating the Court on its Preservation Implementation Efforts and Seeking Relief from the July 30 Deadline Imposed by the July 15, 2022 Preservation Order (Dkt. 630)	Portions Highlighted at:  Pages 2:2-17	Google

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

The common law right of public access to judicial records in a civil case is not a constitutional right and it is “not absolute.” *Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978) (noting that the “right to inspect and copy judicial records is not absolute” and that “courts have refused to permit their files to serve as reservoirs of . . . sources of business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing”). Sealing is appropriate when the information at issue constitutes “competitively sensitive information,” such as “confidential research, development, or commercial information.” *France Telecom S.A. v. Marvell Semiconductor Inc.*, 2014 WL 4965995, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2014); *see also Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002) (acknowledging courts’ “broad latitude” to “prevent disclosure of materials for many types of

1 information, including, but not limited to, trade secrets or other confidential research, development, or  
 2 commercial information”).

### 3 **III. THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED MATERIALS SHOULD ALL BE SEALED**

4 Courts have repeatedly found it appropriate to seal documents that contain medical  
 5 information or “business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.” *Nixon*, 435  
 6 U.S. at 589-99; *see also Turner v. United States*, 2019 WL 4732143, at \*9 (finding good cause to seal  
 7 “confidential medical information”). Good cause to seal is shown when a party seeks to seal materials  
 8 that “contain[ ] confidential information about the operation of [the party’s] products and that public  
 9 disclosure could harm [the party] by disclosing confidential technical information.” *Digital Reg. of*  
 10 *Texas, LLC v. Adobe Sys., Inc.*, 2014 WL 6986068, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2014). Materials that  
 11 could harm a litigant’s competitive standing may be sealed even under the “compelling reasons”  
 12 standard. *See e.g., Icon-IP Pty Ltd. v. Specialized Bicycle Components, Inc.*, 2015 WL 984121, at \*2  
 13 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2015) (information “is appropriately sealable under the ‘compelling reasons’  
 14 standard where that information could be used to the company’s competitive disadvantage”) (citation  
 15 omitted).

16 Here, the Supplement comprises confidential information regarding highly sensitive features of  
 17 Google’s internal systems and operations that Google does not share publicly. Specifically, this  
 18 information provides details related to Google’s internal projects, data signals, and logs, and their  
 19 proprietary functionalities. Such information reveals Google’s internal strategies, system designs, and  
 20 business practices for operating and maintaining many of its important services while complying with  
 21 legal and privacy obligations.

22 Public disclosure of the above-listed information would harm Google’s competitive standing it  
 23 has earned through years of innovation and careful deliberation, by revealing sensitive aspects of  
 24 Google’s proprietary systems, strategies, designs, and practices to Google’s competitors. That alone is  
 25 a proper basis to seal such information. *See, e.g., Free Range Content, Inc. v. Google Inc.*, No. 14-cv-  
 26 02329-BLF, Dkt. No. 192, at 3-9 (N.D. Cal. May 3, 2017) (granting Google’s motion to seal certain  
 27 sensitive business information related to Google’s processes and policies to ensure the integrity and  
 28 security of a different advertising system); *Huawei Techs., Co. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, No. 3:16-cv-

1 02787-WHO, Dkt. No. 446, at 19 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 30, 2019) (sealing confidential sales data because  
 2 “disclosure would harm their competitive standing by giving competitors insight they do not have”);  
 3 *Trotsky v. Travelers Indem. Co.*, 2013 WL 12116153, at \*8 (W.D. Wash. May 8, 2013) (granting  
 4 motion to seal as to “internal research results that disclose statistical coding that is not publically  
 5 available”).

6 Moreover, if publicly disclosed, malicious actors may use such information to seek to  
 7 compromise Google’s internal systems and data structures. Google would be placed at an increased  
 8 risk of cybersecurity threats, and data related to its users could similarly be at risk. *See, e.g., In re*  
 9 *Google Inc. Gmail Litig.*, 2013 WL 5366963, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2013) (sealing “material  
 10 concern[ing] how users’ interactions with the Gmail system affects how messages are transmitted”  
 11 because if made public, it “could lead to a breach in the security of the Gmail system”). The security  
 12 threat is an additional reason for this Court to seal the identified information.

13 The information Google seeks to redact is the minimal amount of information needed to  
 14 protect its internal systems and operations from being exposed to not only its competitors but also to  
 15 nefarious actors who may improperly seek access to and disrupt these systems and operations. The  
 16 “good cause” rather than the “compelling reasons” standard should apply but under either standard,  
 17 Google’s sealing request is warranted.

#### 18 **IV. CONCLUSION**

19 For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court seal the identified  
 20 portions of the Supplement.

21 DATED: July 29, 2022

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23 By /s/ Andrew H. Schapiro

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